

# THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21.

## WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

**FOR PRESIDENT,**  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
**FOR GOVERNOR,**  
**LUTHER BRADISH,**  
OF FRANKLIN CO.  
**FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,**  
**GABRIEL FURMAN,**  
OF KING.

## FOR SENATORS.

I. **ISAAC OAKLEY,** of Richmond.  
II. **JOHN J. JANSSEN,** of Ulster.  
III. **ALEX. C. GIBSON,** of Schenectady.  
IV. **JOHN PROTHINGHAM,** of Fulton Co.  
V. **AM. HANSELL,** of Franklin Co. (Two Years).  
VI. **JOHN A. JOHNSON,** of Steuben.  
VII. **WILLIAM K. STRONG,** of Seneca Co.  
VIII. **HARVEY PUTNAM,** of Wyoming County.  
Election Tuesday, Nov. 8—(one day only.)

The Office of the Tribune is removed to the new and spacious buildings, No. 160 NASSAU STREET, in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall.

A few copies of the DAILY and six copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the entire year, neatly bound and for sale at this office. Price of the Weekly \$3, of the Daily \$5. Also complete copies of the LOG CABIN neatly bound. Price \$2. Old volume of the NEW YORKER bound, price \$3 for the year.

The WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER may be obtained in all the principal Cities from the agents of the Tribune and from the Booksellers. Price \$1 per dozen, \$7 per hundred, or for single copies 12 1/2 cents.

## New-York and Erie Railroad.

We took a trip to Orange County on Monday evening, to look in at the Whig Convention at Goshen next day, leaving our City at 3 P. M. and arriving at Goshen (66 miles—22 by Steamboat, 44 by Railroad) in a little over 5 hours. The number of passengers up must have exceeded 100—nine-tenths of them for Goshen and points this side of it. From this fact an approximation may be made to the probable number of passengers on this great work when completed. If 66 miles of it give 200 passengers per day, 430 could not certainly give less than 1,000, taking into account those who come from Lake Erie and beyond. We cannot doubt, considering the number now carried on the Massachusetts Western and other new Railroads that the New-York and Erie, starting a passage train every twelve hours from N. York and another from Lake Erie, would receive at least \$6,000 per day or \$2,000,000 per year from passengers alone, one-half of which would defray all current expenses and leave \$1,000,000 per annum for dividends on the stock. From Freight a large but probably not equal amount would be realized—any half as much, or \$1,000,000 per annum. This would give a dividend of over 10 per cent. on the stock, after a liberal allowance for repairs and renewals, taking the highest estimate of the cost of the work.

At this moment nearly one-half of the entire work has been constructed, yet only one-eighth part of it has been brought into operation. That part of it, laboring under every disadvantage, and at a time of general depression, is doing better than its warmest friends anticipated. There is no doubt that the whole will do as well as this part. Then why shall it not be constructed? Why should the timber be left to rot, the grade to waste away, and the whole work to sink annually to ruin? Why should we lose Half a Million a year in interest on the portion already done? Why Half a Million a year more in the dilapidation of this work? What is the reason for this? Is New-York bankrupt or insane? Have we not abundance of Labor anxiously seeking employment at rates low enough for any man of conscience? Have we not storehouses of Grain, Wheat, Goods, every thing which this Labor requires in payment for its exertion, which can find no market abroad, or any other way than by setting our Public Works as well as Factories in motion? Then why do we now stand idle and despondent.

"Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would'." Surely, if there be judgement, foresight, or even the narrowest sense of self-interest in the Country, the Internal Improvement policy and parts will be sustained, and our Public Works pushed vigorously to completion.

**THE LOCOS AND PROTECTION.**—A great Whig meeting was recently held at Lowell at which Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, one of the most valuable members of Congress, simply because he is a plain, straightforward, well-informed and patriotic man, made a speech of two hours in length—in which he took occasion to prove that notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon the last Congress by the minions of Tyler, it did more work and passed more important bills than any preceding Congress since the adoption of the Constitution. He spoke also of the reasons which induced some of the Loco-Focos to vote for a Protective Tariff which finally passed, for which they are so loudly lauded by those whose rule of action is hostility to the Whigs. He says:—

"Ten of those Loco-Foco votes came from Pennsylvania, and some of them from Free Trade men. They argued thus: 'We shall have the power in the next Congress; the country is in debt; a Protective Tariff is unpopular. We will vote to pass this Tariff under a protest, (and most of those who voted for it stated expressly that they disliked the bill, and voted for it against their own feelings,) and when we come into power we will take from it its protective character. These were the arguments used and the motives which prompted many of those twenty-five Loco-Focos to vote for that bill. I know it, said Mr. Hudson, for I HEARD THEM SAY SO!"

The cry of Repeal was thus raised even before the Bill was passed—and has been repeatedly echoed since. What then has PROTECTION to hope from a Loco-Foco Congress?

**LOOKING UP.**—Major Noah presumes to cuff the Standard's ears for daring to demur to a Loco-Foco nomination for Congress. Rather cool this—for a man who has not yet been a month in the ranks and who has not even to this day received his pardon for first turning traitor to the party whose veterans he is now scolding.

**THE WASHINGTON JOURNAL,** a new and strong Whig paper, has just reached us from Union Village, Washington Co. It is issued by John W. Curtis. We trust it will aid to "push on Old Washington" to give that 2,500 majority that John Cramer says she is good for.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** of the New-York State Temperance Society publish a statement denying any knowledge of the article reflecting on the Rev. Doctor Sprague, which was published in the Temperance Almanac for 1842. The Committee likewise publish in the Temperance Almanac for 1843 sundry resolutions, in which they express their "serious regret and disapproval of the publication referred to."

**The Difference.**  
The Whigs carried this State in 1838 by 10,000 majority, securing a large majority in Joint Ballot of the Legislature. By an express law of the State, a U. S. Senator was to be chosen by that Legislature on a specified day. But was any chosen? No. And why? Because the Loco-Focos had a majority in the Senate, elected in former years, and this Senatorial majority, in palpable violation of their official oaths, refused to permit an election. They would not make a nomination nor let the Whigs do it, would not go into Joint Ballot, but deliberately prevented any election, and left the State unrepresented in the Senate at the commencement of the ensuing Session. This was done through a Hold-Over majority in the Senate, many Members grossly misrepresenting their respective constituencies, and all paltering with their sworn duty. Yet the whole party justified and sustained them in this course: not a murmur was heard from the camp of Loco-Focism from Maine to Georgia.

In Tennessee the same party have more recently done the same thing with the hearty approval of its Press and its Voters.

Now the Whigs have a chance to do just so in Maryland. They know they have a majority of the votes in that State, and could choose a Senator of their own faith by merely putting the election over to another year. But what of it? Does any Whig propose or desire such a course? Does any think of it? Who does not know that the whole party would frown down the proposition?

And what would Loco-Focism do? Do we not see the whole party coolly bagging the Senator as already gained in Maryland, though no more gained than a Whig in New-York in 1838, or in Tennessee in 1841. And what a howl of astonishment and execration we should hear from the whole Loco-Foco Press if the Whigs were now to do in Maryland just what our opponents have done and justified in New-York and Tennessee!

Such is the difference in respect for law and constituted authority between the two parties.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** is quoted in the Dorr journals as a supporter of the Dorr Movement and a believer in the legality of the Dorr Constitution. This is a most unqualified untruth. Mr. Adams's opinions are exactly the reverse of this, though he has consented to defend his old personal and political friend, Duffee J. Pearce, on his trial for Treason.

**WILLIAM DUER** of Oswego is the Whig candidate for Congress from the XXIIIrd District composed of Oswego and Madison Counties. We rejoice at his nomination. He is one of the ablest and most popular men in the State, and will poll the highest vote of any man in the District. We hope his election cannot be defeated.

**HON. A. L. FOSTER**, the present zealous and faithful Whig Representative from Madison, informed us before the last adjournment, that he should probably resign at this time. We rejoice that he has not done so, but will serve out his term.

The Whigs of CATTARAUGUS County have nominated ELIJAH A. RICE of Otto and ALONZO HAWLEY of Hinsdale for Assembly. We hope their majority will be over 1,000. How can any body in Cattaraugus vote for the party of Bouck, Flagg, Young and Hoffman?

## Tammany Nominations.

The Loco-Focos made the following nomination for Assembly last evening:—George G. Glazier, D. C. Penz, D. T. Hubbard, George Paulding, Jonathan Thompson, Tighe Davy, A. B. Miller. The Committee were hard at work when we went to press. Mike Walsh had not succeeded thus far—though his portraits of the Committee-men it was thought would secure him a nomination.

## Loco-Foco Nominations.

**Cayuga Co.**—George Rathbun for Congress, (with Cortland); Davies Monroe, Alfred Lyon and Vincent Kenyan for Assembly.

**Montgomery Co.**—John Bowditch, John I. Zoller for Assembly.

**Osego and Schoharie Counties.**—Jeremiah E. Cary for Congress.

In Athens County, Ohio, there were three candidates for Auditor, with the following result: Root, (Whig) 938; Jewett, (Whig) 940; Morse, Loco, 943, and elected by three majority over his higher competitor and five over the lower. Probably a close a triangular contest had not been known before.

**Rev. H. O. SNELDEN** will deliver a practical Lecture on the union of Education and Labor in the Green-street Church this evening. It will be well worth hearing.

**PAUL R. GEORGE** has been appointed Naval Store Keeper at Brooklyn, instead of Navy Agent for this City. Some difference.

**Thomas Chadwick, Whig,** has on the fifth or sixth trial been elected the fourth Representative from Portland, Maine.

The New England Non-Resistance Convention is now in session at Boston.

A correspondent of the Evening Post states that an accident happened on the Troy and Saratoga railroad on the 17th. The locomotive, near Waterford, encountered a snake-head, and was thrown off the track. Three baggage cars were crushed to atoms, and several passengers were slightly, but none seriously injured.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—We are requested to state that the Assistant Vice Chancellor will hold a Special Term at Albany on the second Monday in November next. He is authorized to hear all causes pending in the Third Circuit; causes in the fourth class in the Fourth Circuit; and all causes which the Chancellor has heretofore referred, or shall at the ensuing October Term refer to him to be heard there.

**THE MORNING CHRONICLE,** by John M. Moore, is just one of the clearest and best penny papers ever published in our City. It is earnestly and zealously devoted to the promulgation and advocacy of measures calculated to elevate the Poorer Classes to prosperity, comfort and independence. The Editor may not always see right, but he always means just right. We hope his paper is and will be generously supported.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE** give a splendid exhibition to-day. The Cattle Show and Sale at the corner of Bowery and Broadway will be well worth a visit. Addresses will also be delivered. See the advertisement.

**THE RAINERS** and Dempster give another of their popular Concerts to-night at the Society Library.

**WILEY & PUTNAM** have received the original editions of the leading British Reviews and Magazines for October, viz. Quarterly Review, at \$4 per annum; Westminster, \$4; Edinburgh, \$4; Foreign Quarterly, \$4; Blackwood's Magazine, \$5; Fraser's, \$6; Monthly, \$4; Dublin University, \$5; United Service Journal, \$10; all of which are now ready for delivery to subscribers.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—The Fifteenth Anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. The exercises were impressive and highly interesting, and were listened to by a large, intelligent and attentive audience. The Address by Hon. H. G. O. COLBY, of Massachusetts, was one of the most eloquent and valuable Discourses to which we have lately listened. Its principal aim was to show the mutual relations of the several classes of society—to prove that the manual labor of the agriculturalist and the mechanic, the enterprise of the merchant, and the mental toil of the professional man depend upon each other for support; and that all must be cherished and honored, as only a union of them all can secure to the State and society the highest prosperity and happiness. We shall publish this Address at length to-morrow morning. It merits the most thoughtful consideration of every member of society. After the Address, an Ode, written for the occasion by RUFUS DAWES, Esq., and the Croton Ode of Gen. MORRIS, were sung with great effect by the New York Sacred Music Society.

**INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.**—Among the articles exhibiting at the Fair of the American Institute is a piece of Morocco and a pair of Ladies' Shoes, whose brief history speaks volumes for the perfection to which our home manufactures have been brought by the aids of science and the native ingenuity of our mechanics. Mr. BURBANK of the firm of Wm. Burbank & Co., 15 Jacob-street, killed two goats on the morning of the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock. The skins of the goats passed through the various processes of bleaching, liming, tanning, shaving and finishing into Morocco, and the work was completed by 10 o'clock A. M., a space of 9 hours. The usual time occupied in manufacturing the article is from 30 to 60 days—and this work was done exclusively by one man. The Morocco when finished was brought from the factory of Messrs. Burbank & Co., at Gowanus to 409 Broadway, a distance of 5 miles, where a pair of Shoes were made from one of the skins, and placed in the Fair before half-past 1 o'clock. The curious in such matters can see the Morocco and the Shoes in the Saloon at Niblo's, near the main entrance. This is one of the many improvements in manufactures growing out of a due encouragement to home productions.

**RETURN OF HENRY CLAY.**—Our beloved fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY, has returned to the quiet and peaceful shades of Ashland. His course, throughout his recent journey, has been one of unmingled satisfaction and pleasure. Every where, along his whole route, he was met and greeted by crowds of his fellow-citizens, in a manner becoming his long distinguished public services, and evidencing the strong hold which he has upon the affections of the people. His health has been much improved by his travels; and, with the exception of the effects of the fatigue consequent upon such a journey, we have never seen him looking better.

**FROM BRAZIL.**—The Diario de Pernambuco, of Sept. 20th, has been received here. General Caxias, it appears from an imperial dispatch, has been appointed a Field Marshal. The rebels, in a battle on the 20th, were completely defeated, with a loss of many killed, and 200 prisoners. In Rio Grande, too, they had met with defeat.

The Journal de Commercio, (of Rio Janeiro,) under date of September 2d, announces the speedy departure of Field Marshal Caxias for Rio Grande with a large force, which it was confidently believed, would have no difficulty in putting an end to the rebellion there.

The arrival of the American brig Po, Captain Benedict, at Ceara, is announced. She was leaky, and the Captain had been compelled to throw overboard a great part of his cargo, consisting of iron. She was bound from Philadelphia to Montevideo.

**HON. JOHN POPE.**—The Portsmouth (Va.) Banner calls our attention to an article in the Lynchburg Virginian, which says that whilst Mr. Pope was recently at Fortress Monroe, he gave indications that he was Irish. The Lynchburg Virginian also speaks of Mr. Pope as an old rival and enemy of Mr. Clay, as the Wickliffe and Marshalls are, who hate him for his plebeian origin, and because he has overshadowed them. Whatever may be the feelings of the Wickliffe and the Marshalls towards Mr. Clay, (and we shall not deny that they are those of hatred and envy,) we know Mr. Pope entertains a very high regard for Mr. Clay, personally. We have many a time heard him express himself in eloquent terms of his extraordinary talents, his high-toned manliness, and utter scorn of every thing mean and underhanded. We have heard him say that he had tried hard to hate Mr. Clay, while they were rivals, but he never could; there was always something about him that he could not help admiring after all. "In our warfare," said Mr. P., "he was always honorable, manly, and above board. Hang the fellow, he would make me love him in spite of our hostility to each other."

**Sebastian Dreher,** a young German, apparently about 23 or 24 years of age, who was convicted of larceny in this town last week, and sentenced to the State prison for 3 years attempted to commit suicide in the interval between his conviction and sentence, by bleeding himself; but by the timely interference of the jailer, he was prevented from effecting his purpose. He still declares his intention to kill himself rather than go to the Penitentiary. In a paper drawn up by himself and read to the jury during his trial, he gave a detailed and pitiful statement of his fortunes since his arrival in this country, the substance of which was that this "land of liberty" was not "what it was cracked up to be." He evidently goes in for the "largest liberty," which in the language of the celebrated Luke Day, when leading on the attack upon Springfield Arsenal, means, "the right to do as we have a mind to, and to make other people do as we want to have them."

It is a proud consideration that New-Jersey, which turned the tide of war in the Revolution, has since twice staved the progress of Loco-Focism, first in 1838, when it was sweeping in triumph over the land, and again in 1842, when it seems to threaten to overwhelm us. Having breasted the storm and faithfully discharged their high duty, the Whigs of New-Jersey again call upon their friends in the Empire State to rise up with the exigency and sustain them, shoulder to shoulder, in the great effort to preserve the principles and institutions which constitute our most precious trust for the benefit of those who are to come after us.

**M. de Bodisco,** the Russian Minister, has presented to the National Institute from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, a complete set of the Memoirs of the Academy, with the Memoirs of Foreign Savans, and also the journals published by the Academy under the title of the Scientific Bulletin and Collection of Transactions, and Memoirs which contribute information as to the Empire of Russia. His letter is also expressive of friendly sentiments towards the institution.

**DROWNED.**—Charles Shattuck, formerly of Franklin, (Vt.), but for some years past a resident of Monroe, (Mich.), was drowned last month on Lake Huron, to the shores of which he had gone on a hunting excursion. His body was found by his associates, and buried on the 17th of September.

## BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

## SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

We have received from our attentive Baltimore correspondent the following speech of Mr. CLAY, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, on the 18th inst., which we hasten to lay before our readers. With the circumstances attending its delivery our readers are already acquainted. While Mr. CLAY was addressing the assembled multitude on political topics, a Mr. MARSDEN ascended the stand and presented a petition to Mr. CLAY, which was read aloud, requesting him forthwith to liberate all his slaves.

After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation, some cried out pull him (Mr. Marsden) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation were kindled against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay might have exposed Mr. Marsden to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude in a strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow citizens that collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emotion. It was to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him, and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and besought his fellow citizens to be patient, and to give him time to make, or to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word, or deed, to Mr. Marsden.

This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Marsden, and addressing him said— I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition such a response as becomes me. Allow me to say that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of an American Citizen, in presenting a petition to me. I am, like yourself, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power or station to a superior; but between us there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? I am a total stranger, passing through your State on my way to the capital in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit it to exchange salutations with such of my friends of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and to accept of their hospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view parts of this State which I had never seen, I came here with reluctance, because I apprehended that the motives of my journey might be misconceived and perverted. But when the fulfillment of an old promise to visit Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yielded to the solicitations of friends and have presented myself among you.

Such a course has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to me. I am advanced in years, and neither myself nor the place of my residence is altogether unknown to the world. You might, at any time within these last 25 or 30 years have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with perfect respect and liberal hospitality.

Now, Mr. Marsden, let us reverse conditions, and suppose that you had been invited to Kentucky to partake of its hospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your property in the State, and to proceed to Indiana, to accept of and according to the rites of hospitality? I know well that you, and those who think you, do not regard the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of property in slaves. But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but, then, you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to the contrary, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights—aye, the property in slaves—which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who, by erroneous representations, have been induced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few, I am told, are free blacks, men, women and children, who have been artfully deceived and imposed upon. A very large portion, I have been credibly informed, are the political servants of the party of the day, the Democrats, as they most undeservingly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, as they imagined, my feelings, and to add the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the safe defenders of the rights to slave property, and justly accuse us Whigs with Abolition designs, wholly unbecomingly to our persons. What ought these distant Democrats to think of the course of their friends here who have united in this petition?

And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration, in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration, and no man is to be denied the right of free and equal citizenship in the United States. But, then, I am told, that in the organization of Society, and in organized Societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no Society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can be the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, miners, innkeepers, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States in 1776, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the Colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe, that in making that declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen States ever intend that it should be so interpreted? To suppose such a secret and unavowed purpose would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council—a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution—a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that, if the doctrines of modern ultra political abolition had been seriously promulgated at the time of the Revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never! never! (Great applause, and many voices echoing "Never!")

I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery; but happy in their own exemption, from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens here do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I am opposed to it, and I am ready to defend myself from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens here do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I am opposed to it, and I am ready to defend myself from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens here do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. 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